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Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary

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Made in the United States of America

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E

Abbrev

carolinensis) of the
from American ched.
can social ideal that

cana) with gradually
is common in east.

most inhabitants of
clearly distinguish-
to be a separate lan-

merican breed of fox-
and but with longer
of black, tan, and

he aboriginal peoples
is constituting one of
n (1781) 1: a
contrasted with Brit-
aditions, interests, or
cular to America b
American culture
in the languages or
a 2: a specialist in

mar- (1858) 1
tion of foreigners (as
ment, and culture
-ized; -izing vt (1797)
characteristics 2: to
commercial influence
can traits
e daily rates cover the
PLAN



can saddle horse

of medium-sized span-
colate or liver-colored

merica + NL -ium]
d by bombardment of
MENT table
Indian (1897): AMER-
— Amerindian adj
RICAN SIGN LANGUAGE
meth- + pterin] (1948)

fr. OF & L: OF, fr. L
st drunkenness, fr. a-
at MEAD] (13c) 1 a
allized quartz that is
variety of corundum
ple — amethystine

trós without measure
at MEASURE] (1875)
which images fail to
cap-ik) adj
guage that is the offi-

amicabilis friendly, fr. L
1 archaic: PLEASING.
musical comedy) b:
ty \ā-mē-ā-bil-āt-ē\ n
ly \ā-bil-ē\ adv
SANT mean having the
es having qualities that
TURED implies cheerful-
ss to be imposed upon;
pful; COMPLAISANT often
e of weakness.

ant-as\ n [L. *amiantus*,
+ *miainein* to pollute]

abilis] (15c): character-
ca-bil-i-ty \am-i-kā-bil-
n — am-i-ca-bly \blē\

hibiting goodwill and an
ate of peace and a desire

on the part of the parties not to quarrel; NEIGHBORLY implies a disposi-
tion to live on good terms with others and to be helpful on principle;
FRIENDLY stresses cordiality and often warmth or intimacy of personal
relations.

am-ice \am-əs\ n [ME *amis*, prob. fr. MF, pl. of *amit*, fr. ML *amicus*,
fr. L. cloak, fr. *amicus*, pp. of *amicire* to wrap around, fr. *am-*, *amb-*
around + *jacere* to throw — more at AMBI- JET] (13c): a liturgical
vestment made of an oblong piece of cloth usu. of white linen and worn
about the neck and shoulders and partly under the alb — see VESTMENT
illustration

ami-cus cu-ri-ae \ā-mē-kā-sk(y)ūr-ē-ā\ n, pl. ami-ci curiae \ā-mē-(k)ē-
'k(y)ūr-\ [NL, lit., friend of the court] (1612): one (as a professional
person or organization) that is not a party to a particular litigation but
that is permitted by the court to advise it in respect to some matter of
law that directly affects the case in question

amid \ā-mid\ or amidst \-midst\ -'mitst\ prep [amid fr. ME *amidde*, fr.
OE *onmiddan*, fr. *on* + *middan*, dat. of *midde* mid; amidst fr. ME
amidde, fr. *amidde* + *-es-s*] (bef. 12c) 1: in or into the middle of
2: surrounded by: AMONG 2 a: DURING b: with the accompaniment
of (resigned ~ rumors of misconduct)

amid- or amido- comb form [ISV, fr. *amide*] 1: containing the group
NH₂ characteristic of amides united to a radical of acid character
(amidodisulfuric) 2: AMIN- (amidophenol)

ami-dase \am-ā-dās, -dāz\ n [ISV *amide* + *-ase*] (1921): an enzyme
that hydrolyzes acid amides usu. with the liberation of ammonia
ami-de \am-id, -əd\ n [ISV, fr. NL *ammonia*] (ca. 1847): a compound
resulting from replacement of an atom of hydrogen in ammonia by an
element or radical or of one or more atoms of hydrogen in ammonia by
univalent acid radicals — compare IMIDE — amid-ic \ā-mid-ik, ā-\ adj

ami-do \ā-mē-(d)ō, \am-ā-dō\ adj [amid-] (1877) 1: relating to or
containing the group NH₂ or a substituted group NHR or NR₂ united
to an acid radical — compare AMINO 2: AMINO

ami-dol \am-ā-dōl, -dōl\ n [G. fr. *Amidol*, a trademark] (1892): a
colorless crystalline salt C₆H₅N₂O·2HCl used chiefly as a photographic
developer

amid-ships \ā-mid-ships\ adv (1692) 1: in or toward the part of a
ship midway between bow and stern 2: in or toward the middle

ami-go \ā-mē-(g)ō, ā-\ n, pl. -gos [Sp, fr. L *amicus* — more at AMIABLE]
(1837): FRIEND

amin- or amino- comb form [ISV, fr. *amine*]: containing the group NH₂
united to a radical other than an acid radical (aminobenzoic acid)

amine \ā-mēn, \am-ēn\ n [ISV, fr. NL *ammonia*] (1863) 1: any of
various basic compounds derived from ammonia by replacement of
hydrogen by one or more univalent hydrocarbon radicals 2: a com-
pound containing one or more halogen atoms attached to nitrogen

ami-no \ā-mē-(n)ō\ adj [amin-] (1904): relating to or containing the
group NH₂ or a substituted group NHR or NR₂ united to a radical
other than an acid radical — compare AMIDO

amino acid n (1898): an amphoteric organic acid containing the amino
group NH₂; esp.: any of the alpha-amino acids that are the chief com-
ponents of proteins and are synthesized by living cells or are obtained
as essential components of the diet

ami-no-ac-id-uria \ā-mē-nō-as-ā-d(y)ūr-ē-ā\ n [NL] (ca. 1923): a con-
dition in which one or more amino acids are excreted in excessive
amounts

ami-no-ben-zo-ic acid \ā-mē-nō-ben-zō-ik-\ n [ISV] (1904): any of
three crystalline derivatives C₇H₅NO₂ of benzoic acid of which the
yellowish para-substituted acid is a growth factor of the vitamin B
complex and of folic acids

ami-no-pep-ti-dase \ā-mē-nō-pep-tā-dās, -dāz\ n (ca. 1940): an en-
zyme that hydrolyzes peptides by acting on the peptide bond next to a
terminal amino acid containing a free amino group

ami-noph-yl-line \am-ā-nāf-ā-lēn\ n [amin- + theophylline] (1934): a
theophylline derivative C₁₆H₁₄N₁₀O₄ used esp. to stimulate the heart in
congestive heart failure and to dilate the air passages in respiratory
disorders

ami-nop-ter-in \am-ā-nāp-tā-rēn\ n [amin- + pter- + -in] (1948): a
derivative of glutamic acid C₁₉H₂₀N₄O₅ used as a rodenticide and anti-
metabolite

ami-no-py-rine \ā-mē-nō-pi(r)-ēn\ n [ISV, fr. amin- + antipyrine] (ca.
1936): a white crystalline compound C₁₃H₁₇N₃O formerly used to
relieve pain and fever but now largely abandoned for this purpose be-
cause of the occurrence of fatal agranulocytosis as a side effect in some
users

ami-no-sal-i-cyl-ic acid \ā-mē-nō-sal-ā-sil-ik-\ n (ca. 1922): any of four
isomeric derivatives C₇H₅NO₃ of salicylic acid that have a single amino
group; esp.: PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID

ami-no-trans-fer-ase \-tran(t)-s-fā-rās, -rāz\ n (ca. 1965): TRANSAMI-
NASE

amir var of EMIR

Amish \ām-ish, \am-\ adj [prob. fr. G *amisch*, fr. Jacob Amman or
Amen /l 1693 Swiss Mennonite bishop] (1844): of or relating to a
strict sect of Mennonite followers of Amman that settled in America
chiefly in the 18th century — Amish n

amiss \ā-mis\ adv (13c) 1 a: in a mistaken way: WRONG (if you
think he is guilty, you judge ~) b: ASTRAY (something had gone ~)

2: in a faulty way: IMPERFECTLY
amiss adj (14c) 1: not-being in accordance with right order 2
: FAULTY, IMPERFECT 3: out of place in given circumstances — usu.
used with a negative (a few remarks may not be ~ here)

ami-to-sis \ā-mi-tō-sis\ n [NL, fr. *ā-* + *mitosis*] (1894): cell division
by simple cleavage of the nucleus and division of the cytoplasm with-
out spindle formation or appearance of chromosomes — ami-tot-ic
\-tāt-ik\ adj — ami-tot-i-cal-ly \-i-k(ā)-lē\ adv

ami-trip-ty-line \am-ā-trip-tā-lēn\ n [origin unknown] (1961): a tricy-
clic antidepressant drug C₂₀H₂₃N

ami-trole \am-ā-trōl\ n [amin- + triazole] (ca. 1960): a systemic her-
bicide C₇H₄N₄ used in areas other than food croplands

ami-ty \am-āt-ē\ n, pl. -ties [ME *amite*, fr. MF *amié*, fr. ML *amicitas*,
fr. L *amicus* friend — more at AMIABLE] (15c): FRIENDSHIP; esp.
: friendly relations between nations

am-me-ter \am-ēt-ər\ n [ampere + -meter] (1882): an instrument for
measuring electric current in amperes

am-mine \am-ēn, ā-mēn\ n [ISV *ammonia* + *-ine*] (1897) 1: a mole-
cule of ammonia as it exists in a coordination complex (hex-ammine-
cobalt chloride CoN₆H₁₂Cl₂) 2: an ammino compound

am-mi-no \am-ā-nō, ā-mē-(n)ō\ adj [ISV *ammino-*, fr. *ammine*] (ca.
1920): of, relating to, or being an ammine

am-mo \am-(d)ō\ n [by shortening & alter.] (1911): AMMUNITION

am-mo-nia \ā-mō-ni-ā\ n [NL, fr. L *sal ammoniacus* sal ammoniac, lit.,
salt of Ammon, fr. Gk *ammōniakos* of Ammon, fr. *Ammōn* Ammon,
Amen, an Egyptian god near one of whose temples it was prepared]
(ca. 1799) 1: a pungent colorless gaseous alkaline compound of ni-
trogen and hydrogen NH₃ that is very soluble in water and can easily
be condensed to a liquid by cold and pressure 2: AMMONIA WATER

am-mo-ni-ac \ā-mō-nē-ak\ n [ME & L: ME, fr. L *ammoniacum*, fr. Gk
ammōniakon, fr. neut. of *ammōniakos* of Ammon] (14c): the aromatic
gum resin of a Persian herb (*Dorema ammoniacum*) of the carrot family
used as an expectorant and stimulant and in plasters

am-mo-ni-a-cal \am-ā-ni-ā-kāl\ also am-mo-ni-ac \ā-mō-nē-ak\ adj
(1732): of, relating to, containing, or having the properties of ammo-
nia

am-mo-ni-ate \ā-mō-nē-āt\ vt -at-ed; -at-ing (ca. 1923) 1: to combine
or impregnate with ammonia or an ammonium compound 2: to
subject to ammonification — am-mo-ni-a-tion \ā-mō-nē-ā-shən\ n

ammonia water n (ca. 1903): a water solution of ammonia

am-mo-ni-fi-ca-tion \ā-mān-ā-fā-kā-shən, -mō-nā-\ n (1886) 1: the
act or process of ammoniating 2: decomposition with production of
ammonia or ammonium compounds esp. by the action of bacteria on
nitrogenous organic matter — am-mo-ni-fy \-fī\ vb

am-mo-nite \am-ā-nit\ n [NL *ammonites*, fr. L *cornu Ammonis*, lit.,
horn of Ammon] (1609): any of numerous flat spiral fossil shells of
extinct cephalopods (order Ammonoidea) esp. abundant in the Meso-
zoic age — am-mo-nit-ic \am-ā-nit-ik\ adj

Am-mon-ite \am-ā-nit\ n [LL *Ammonites*, fr. Heb *Ammōn*, Ammon
(son of Lot), descendant of Ammon] (1611): a member of a Semitic
people who in Old Testament times lived east of the Jordan between
the Jabbok and the Arnon — Ammonite adj

am-mo-ni-um \ā-mō-nē-əm\ n [NL, fr. *ammonia*] (1808): an ion NH₄⁺
or radical NH₄ derived from ammonia by combination with a hydro-
gen ion or atom and known in compounds (as salts) that resemble in
properties the compounds of the alkali metals and in organic com-
pounds (as quaternary ammonium compounds)

ammonium carbonate n (ca. 1881): a carbonate of ammonium; specif
: the commercial mixture of the bicarbonate and carbamate used esp.
in smelling salts

ammonium chloride n (1869): a white crystalline volatile salt NH₄Cl
that is used in dry cells and as an expectorant — called also *sal ammo-
niac*

ammonium cyanate n (ca. 1881): an inorganic white crystalline salt
N₂H₄OC that can be converted into organic urea

ammonium hydroxide n (ca. 1903): a weakly basic compound NH₄O-
that is formed when ammonia dissolves in water and that exists only in
solution

ammonium nitrate n (ca. 1881): a colorless crystalline salt N₂H₄O₃
used in explosives and fertilizers and in veterinary medicine

ammonium phosphate n (ca. 1881): a phosphate of ammonium; esp.: a
white crystalline compound N₂H₄PO₄ used esp. as a fertilizer and as a
fire retardant

ammonium sulfate n (ca. 1881): a colorless crystalline salt N₂H₄SO₄
used chiefly as a fertilizer

am-mo-noid \am-ā-nōid\ n (1884): AMMONITE

am-mu-ni-tion \am-yā-nish-ən\ n [obs. F *amunition*, fr. MF, alter. of
munition] (1626) 1 a: the projectiles with their fuses, propelling
charges, or primers fired from guns b: CARTRIDGES c: explosive
military items (as grenades or bombs) 2: material for use in attacking
or defending a position (facts that were the ~ for their argument)

am-ne-sia \am-nē-zhā\ n [NL, fr. Gk *amnēsia* forgetfulness, prob. alter.
of *amnēstia*] (1786) 1: loss of memory due usu. to brain injury,
shock, fatigue, repression, or illness 2: a gap in one's memory — am-
ne-si-ac \-z(h)ē-ak\ or am-ne-sic \-zik, -sik\ adj or n

am-nes-ty \am-nā-stē\ n, pl. -ties [Gk *amnēstia* forgetfulness, fr. *a-* +
mnēstis remembrance — more at MENTAL] (1580): the act of an au-
thority (as a government) by which pardon is granted to a large group
of individuals — amnesty vt

am-ni-o-cen-te-sis \am-nē-ō-(s)en-tē-sēs\ n, pl. -te-ses \-sēz\ [NL, fr.
amnion + *centesis* puncture, fr. Gk *kentesis*, fr. *kentein* to prick —
more at CENTER] (1957): the surgical insertion of a hollow needle
through the abdominal wall and into the uterus of a pregnant female
esp. to obtain amniotic fluid for the determination of fetal sex or chro-
mosomal abnormality

am-ni-on \am-nē-ān, -ən\ n, pl. amnions or am-nia \nē-ā\ [NL, fr. Gk,
caul, prob. fr. dim. of *amnōs* lamb — more at YEAN] (1667) 1: a thin
membrane forming a closed sac about the embryos of reptiles, birds,
and mammals and containing a serous fluid in which the embryo is
immersed 2: a membrane analogous to the amnion and occurring in
various invertebrates — am-ni-ot-ic \am-nē-āt-ik\ adj

am-ni-ote \am-nē-ōt\ n [modif. of NL *amniota* (after such pairs as *chor-
data*: *chordate*), irreg. fr. *amnion*] (ca. 1909): any of a group (Amniota)
of vertebrates that develop an amnion in the embryo and include the
birds, reptiles, and mammals — amniote adj

am-o-bar-bi-tal \am-ō-bār-bā-tōl\ n [amyl + *-o-* + *barbital*] (ca. 1949)
: a barbiturate C₁₁H₁₂N₂O₃ used as a hypnotic and sedative; also: its
sodium salt

amoe-ba \ā-mē-bā\ n, pl. -bas or -bae \-(d)be\ [NL, genus name, fr. Gk
amoibē change, fr. *ameibein* to change — more at MIGRATE] (1878)
: any of a large genus (*Amoeba*) of naked rhizopod protozoans with
lobed and never anastomosing pseudopodia, without permanent or-
ganelles or supporting structures, and of wide distribution in fresh and

\ə\ abut \ʌ\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \ə\ ash \ā\ ace \ä\ cot, cart
\au\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \ī\ ice \j\ job
\ŋ\ sing \ō\ go \ō\ law \oi\ boy \th\ thin \th\ the \ü\ loot \ü\ foot
\y\ yet \zh\ vision \ā, k, ʰ, œ, œ, u, ū, ʷ\ see Guide to Pronunciation